

# The Evening World.

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## FORWARD.

NO cavilling at "extras" President Harding puts into his proposed international discussion of disarmament should lessen the enthusiasm with which the American people back the plan.

The cordial attitude toward the invitation already manifest in Great Britain, Japan and France should find only united approval and eagerness for action in the United States.

This is the most promising moment the world has seen since the war.

New hope of peace in Ireland would be enough to bring cheer to civilization.

But now comes also a great initiatory step toward relieving overtaxed peoples of the most intolerable of their burdens.

It is the President of the United States who, in response to overwhelming popular demand, has taken that step, and he should have the Nation solidly behind him in furthering its main purpose.

It could hardly escape notice that the President's plan will put the United States into close conference with the chief Allied Powers on questions intimately related to aims and functions of the League of Nations.

Nor will it be forgotten that an important article of the Covenant of the League of Nations (Article VIII.) contains the following:

The Members of the League recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations. The Council, taking account of the geographical situation and circumstances of each State, shall formulate plans for such reduction for the consideration and action of the several Governments. Such plans shall be subject to reconsideration and revision at least every ten years. After these plans shall have been adopted by the several Governments, the limits of armaments therein fixed shall not be exceeded without the concurrence of the Council.

Even the most inveterate League-haters—Senator Borah himself is one—have not let themselves go so far as to hate disarmament because the abhorred Covenant so specifically provides for it.

What is going to happen when the United States of America, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan—described in the Versailles Treaty as the Principal Allied and Associated Powers—meet together to discuss not only disarmament but also, by President Harding's suggestion, Pacific and Far Eastern problems in which disarmament and the maintenance of peace are closely involved?

If agreements result from such a conference, can they avoid taking the shape of pledges exchanged between members of an association whose purposes coincide with purposes of the League of Nations?

Can such pledges even avoid paraphrasing provisions of the existing Covenant?

President Harding's proposed conference of the "Big Five" on disarmament is rich in possibilities of development.

It might easily become the nucleus of a revised and renamed League.

Its first and immediate purpose, however, must be disarmament.

In that aim it will be entitled to ardent, united support, irrespective of parties or factions within parties.

To that aim it should consistently and earnestly devote itself.

Mayor Hylan has dragged the Gary programme back and forth across the school trail much too often for his own good. There's no scent left in that herring.

## FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT.

A VISITOR from New England the other day told of a venture by a group of Worcester (Mass.) business men who are developing a cherry farm.

These men recall the time when the cherry season meant something in Yankeland—cherry-picking, cherry pies and "canning." In recent years they have observed the markets filled with fruit from California.

There is no good reason why New England should not grow its own cherries and benefit by the savings in freight, refrigeration cost and hauling charges. The Worcester men are developing an orchard, planting a thousand trees a year, giving it personal supervision as a recreation—and they expect to reap profits in the long run, although the

orchard will not begin to make a return for five years.

Replacing cherry trees of other years suggests an equally pleasurable and profitable opportunity for other groups of business men. Why not reforestation of tracts of cut-over forest land in New York and New England?

Cut-over land can be bought for a song. If a small company of men would buy a tract and employ a competent forester to get things started, they could enjoy camping, hunting and fishing privileges in vacation time. Expenses would be in the nature of investment in endowment insurance, with a reasonably certain return in the long run. In their lifetime they would have no bother over marketing, but to their heirs they would be leaving a property growing more valuable each year through the natural growth of the timber and because of the rapid depletion of the timber reserves of the Nation.

Sooner or later the time will come when scientific forestry will begin to pay big dividends. Those who start first will reap the largest profits. And in the mean time the owners of such a project could be enjoying vacation joys and watching the gradual development of the property.

## COME DOWN TO DATE.

STATE SENATOR SCHUYLER MEYER is a merry wag with his comment on the prerogatives of the Mayor under the Dongan Charter of 1686.

"The royalties of fishing, fowling, hunting, hawking" might have made interesting reading last week when the weather was hotter, or last month when citizens had more confidence in the Meyer committee. By now, however, it may be well to inquire whether this is all taxpayers are to expect from a committee paid for with public money.

There is no blinking the fact that it is high time Senator Meyer and his colleagues got down to business, right down to brass tacks, with open sessions and concise, direct testimony in regard to affairs within their authority.

Antiquarian research isn't helping either to get the basic facts for an appraisal of the Hylan Administration or to develop constructive suggestions for charter revision.

Come down to date.

Senator Edge of New Jersey told the Senate yesterday that Congress should either act at once to reduce taxation or else take a recess to relieve business and industry of apprehension.

Those are the country's sentiments and no amount of toying with the tariff is going to change them.

## ECCENTRICITY.

IN ANALYZING the Dempsey-Carpenter fight for his congregation, the Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton revealed, though he did not mention, the actual reason he attended the contest:

"If I had any desire to witness such a spectacle I could easily have gone sub rosa. No, I did not go to see the fight. The very thought of it was revolting to me from every standpoint. What I went to see, in order that I might rebuke it, was a mob of 90,000 betting, sweating, scrambling, swearing, screaming human beings."

Five repetitions of "I" and a "me" for good measure show the real reason for the exploit and the resulting sensation-mongering from the pulpit. To an egocentric sensationalist, the world and all its affairs is seen only in relation to the individual. Public events are viewed as a means of personal exploitation. All things are subordinate to the one.

Fortunately, the world is better balanced. It does not readily move off-center to a new orbit with the egotist as the new center of revolution.

A few of the "mob of 90,000" will read the tirade with mild amusement. The biggest part of the fight crowd will go its way serenely unconscious that it has been "rebuked."

## HOW MANY HEARTS?

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, speaking in Paris, bids France "trust the heart of America," and declares that "the moral and material resources of America are behind the France we love."

Yet it was Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler who only the other day O. K.'d the Harvey statement that we sent our young soldiers across the Atlantic "solely to save the United States of America, and most reluctantly and laggardly at that."

How many hearts has America?

## TWICE OVERS.

"I SHOULD be more than disappointed if Congress decided to levy a tariff on import oil."—President Harding to Chairman Mondell.

"NO naval officer under the rank of Commander can afford to get married, anyway."—Mrs. Alexander J. Flourenton.

"THE real capitalists are the people, lending billions as they do every year to Governments, cities, public utilities, railroads and industries."—National City Bank.

"THE chaos is complete."—Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board.

"THE moment public interest dies down the cause of disarmament will die."—Senator Borah.

# The First Step!

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By John Cassel



## From Evening World Readers

What kind of a letter do you find most readable? Isn't it the one that gives you the worth of a thousand words in a couple of hundred? There is fine mental exercise and a lot of satisfaction in trying to say much in a few words. Take time to be brief.

### Duty on Lemons.

To the Editor of The Evening World.

The reason advanced by your correspondent "W. O. Y." in last night's issue is typical of the ignorance of the layman as to the reason for fluctuations in food prices.

Statistics compiled by the New York Fruit Exchange show that shipments of California lemons east for the week ending June 25 were 319 cars, as against 348 cars the same week in 1920. From June 1 to June 29, New York got 38,350 boxes from California, against 17,750 for the same week last year.

Here is the rub. New York gets normally a heavy volume of lemons from Sicily. From Nov. 1, 1919, to Nov. 1, 1920, we received from this source 561,000 boxes. From Nov. 1, 1920, to June 1, this year, we received only 213,950 boxes.

Question, is it the much-abused and mythical speculators, or the tariff?

Incidentally, for the information of "W. O. Y." the surest way of spotting lemons is to put them into cold storage. They are preserved while being shipped here by cold-air ventilation.

A. E. M.

Brooklyn, July 7, 1921.

### Sportsmanship.

To the Editor of The Evening World.

I answer the letter in yesterday's issue, headed "Sporting Blood." I quote the following from that letter, "I certainly admire the sportsmanship of some Americans, they could not go much of the English sportsman because they are so different."

Everyone knows what a rousing welcome the worthy Carpenter received at the arena, where only the real sportsmen of America attended.

And when we compare this welcome with the manner in which the English "sportsman" literally threw the championship cup at the American golfer, Jock Hutchison, calling for three cheers for their defeated English player and none for the new champion, we are inclined to regard the statement quoted above as an ideal compliment, nicely stated.

AN AMERICAN SPORTSMAN.

New York, July 6, 1921.

### Patent Medicine Booz.

To the Editor of The Evening World.

Senator Sterling of South Dakota, the distinguished political authority on the medicinal use of alcohol, says that no limit was put on the amount of beer a physician could prescribe under the ruling of former Attorney General Palmer. For this reason the Senator is rushing a bill through the Senate preventing physicians from prescribing any beer at all.

No limit is set, however, in this bill to the amount of alcoholic patent medicine the Senator's constituents may prescribe for themselves. Among ardent prohibitionists this has long been a favorite method of solving a long felt want in the way of an alcoholic stimulant.

Year ago Sterling's constituents, like the rural communities in general, used to give up their farms and "fence rails to the advertisements of the patent medicines, then so generally recommended by the people to each other and by several of the best

citizens, clerical, lay and political, to the world at large through the advertising columns of the newspapers.

All this is changed now and instead of remedies of patent medicine, the city, the constituents of Senator Sterling, send him to Washington to dictate to the physicians of the United States how they shall, and how they shall not, prescribe alcohol in the treatment of disease, under all and every circumstance which may arise in the exigencies of their professional labors.

JOHN P. DAVIN, M. D.

Executive Secretary of the New York Medical Association.

### The Biggest Bully.

To the Editor of The Evening World.

The ultimate purpose of the Anti-Saloon League, of course, is the absolute destruction of alcohol in any form that has not been rendered deadly poison before it leaves the distillery. They have publicly proclaimed this. Whether they deal a mortal blow at American industry or not is a matter of supreme indifference to the fanatics.

The Senate of the United States, the most august parliamentary body of the world, sits up and begs when Dr. Wayne Wheeler snaps the whip.

My hat is off to Wheeler! He is the biggest legislative bully the country has produced.

But, shades of Andrew Jackson and Abraham Lincoln! What pignora we have become that we grovel in this dust before so puny a figure of a man!

What a filthy mess of purgatory has Wheeler handed us in payment of our birthright of glorious freedom!

And hardly a red-blooded American in all the Senate to stand on his feet and defend our liberties, whose stripes and stars standard, drenched with the blood of our forefathers—ours and mine—last Monday a million homes displayed in silent protest against the slaughter of our freedom.

And not a Greeley to exclaim: "TEAR DOWN THAT FLAUNTING LIE!"

Can it be possible that we shall fix the banner of Wheeler and his crew and permit the Stars and Stripes to be dragged in the dust—disgraced, dishonored and debauched by a lot of bigots? ADOLPH EDWARDS.

New York, July 1, 1921.

### "A Farce."

To the Editor of The Evening World.

If we Americans had some more people of E. M. R.'s type (letter July 4) we would soon rid ourselves of these notoriety seekers, reformers and fanatics, who are a disgrace to our country.

The writer is not a drinking man, but does believe in beer, whiskey, etc., in moderation.

Prohibition is a farce, and always will be and the sooner we wake up and secure its repeal, then talk liberty.

DISGUSTED.

New York, July 8, 1921.

### Two Great Nights.

To the Editor of The Evening World.

I was fortunate enough to see the boxing bout over in the Arena last Saturday and believe me when my

## UNCOMMON SENSE

By John Blake

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### BALANCE.

Every man is a compound of ambition, indolence, thrift, extravagance, energy, listlessness, sentiment, callousness and many other qualities which are not necessary to discuss here.

Most people are dominated by one or the other of these forces. Which is the reason that most people are average citizens.

If a man is dominated by any one of the better qualities he may have named he becomes interesting and eccentric, but not necessarily successful.

If he is dominated by one of the bad qualities he either becomes a n'er-do-well or worse—perhaps a criminal.

It is the balance of these qualities, the playing of one against the other till none has the mastery, that makes for a steady, productive and prosperous career.

Even good qualities can become harmful if they bulk too big in any single human being. Ambition, for example, is laudable and useful, yet it often destroys those who rank it too high in their systems of self-government.

Thrift, useful and necessary to success as it is, can be overworked to such an extent that its possessor becomes a n'er-do-well miser, a worrier himself and a nuisance to everybody else.

Sentiment is a noble quality, but it becomes mawkishness very easily, as you will discover if you observe the effect of sickly popular songs on some audiences, or if you read the love letters that otherwise sensible people sometimes write—not expecting them to be printed.

One would not imagine that indolence was of any use; yet it often acts as a check on ambition and forces an overly energetic man to take a little badly needed rest. The tendency to extravagance often moves people to make expenditures which really result in happiness. Yet extravagance is like a powerful medicine. It has to be used in very small quantities as an antidote to miserliness or it will prove deadly.

You will learn by studying clever and prosperous men and women that they are always well balanced, seldom eccentric, and generally in pretty full command of their natural forces; able to make each play the part it should play.

No genius is required to exert such a healthy control. Use your brains and develop a sense of humor, which is really a sense of proportion, and the thing is done. Then, unless you are singularly badly equipped in the matter of brains, you ought to have a pretty fair chance of making a good living and doing a little something for others, which is all anybody ought to want to do in this world.

## From the Wise

We cannot tear out a single page of our life, but we can throw the whole book upon the fire.

—George Sand.

We make large promises to avoid making small presents.

—Vauvenargues.

Many will detect you if you spend all love on yourself.

—From the Latin.

## The People's Bookshelves

How New York's Great Public Library Serves All Who Seek to Learn

An amusing variety of questions are asked day by day in the room for reserved books at the New York Public Library. In this room are kept the especially rare and valuable books of the library, and to consult them students come from all parts of the country. In the past few months men and women have gone to this room to study the early Portuguese voyages to America; the place of French literature in early American life; the lives of Charles Brockden Brown and Edgar Allan Poe; fishes in early literature; dramatic advertisements in early American newspapers; horse breeding and horse racing in the United States in early days. A long line of applicants came to see the first and third editions of Mrs. Eddy's "Science and Health."

Current files in the newspaper room at the New York Public Library now include 337 American and 112 foreign newspapers. Every State in the Union, except four, is represented and there are papers from thirty different foreign countries. Ten of the foreign newspapers come from India. Seven of these have been contributed during the past year by the India Information Bureau of New York City. Readers come to the newspaper room to the number of about 1,300 every day. In addition to their use of newspapers on the racks they consulted last year 170,302 volumes of bound newspapers. There has been an increase of 10.8 per cent. in the number of readers and 8.7 per cent. in the number of bound newspapers which they consult.

On the third floor of the New York Public Library at 42d Street is a small room devoted to maps and atlases. It is one of the smallest rooms in the building but by no means the least useful. Readers come to it for historical information and up to date facts. Not long ago a man came there to see charts of Hudson Bay in order to locate the spot where he was wrecked while sailing about a year before. Another inquirer wished to learn the latitude and longitude of Watertown, S. D., in order properly to place a sun dial. The parents of an American soldier buried in France came to find the location of the town of Jaulny in the Department of Meurthe and Moselle. A man who was writing a story in a boy's magazine wished to prove that a fire engine in Chicago at the time of the great fire could go in a straight line from Lomax Place to Cushman Place, and overhauled old maps of Chicago for this purpose. A Chicago firm wished to ship a cargo of goods to Hongay in French Indo-China, and verified the exact location of the place. A manufacturer of corsets had received an order from a place called Marakel on the Southwest coast of India. He came to the map division of the Public Library in order to find out that there really was such a place.

On an average, 344 readers register their names every day in the Division of Science and Technology of the New York Public Library. Here are some of the things they come to learn: The relative efficiency of oil and coal as fuel for a ship; the latest systems of unloading machinery for docks; how modern roads are being built in Egypt and India; what use may be made of coconut and coconut shells; the newest methods of floating sunken ships; the shape of the universe and the best opinion regarding the shrinkage of the earth; whether human thoughts can be registered by electricity; the gauge and rail weight of the Bagdad railway; the location of quicksands in New York City and the details of the freezing method for handling them; the manufacture of gunpowder; the best method of thawing sea mussels; the address of a Belgian firm selling lithophones; the appearance of ancient Grecian tents for a producer of plays.

The collection of pictures lent to readers in the Circulation Department of the Public Library has so grown in size and popularity that more pictures are sometimes lent now in a single day than in a month when the collection was started. The pictures are used by business men, teachers, actors, and theatre managers. A sculptor artist has used the collection in connection with its work on the sculpture in the new chapel now being built at Northwestern University. More than one artist has abandoned his own collection of clippings after he found the library keeping a larger and better collection. There is a large use of the pictures by Americanization work among foreign born citizens. The headquarters of the collection is in Room 190 of the Central Building at Fifth Avenue and 42d Street.

## WHERE DID YOU GET THAT WORD?

### 49—VIRILE.

"Vir" is the Latin word for man as distinct from woman. That word does not appear to resemble closely the Greek word "heros" or hero. But, in fact, the root "vir" is of a common origin with the root "her."

When the Romans wished to emphasize the masculine character of a man, as opposed to any feminine or effeminate characteristics, they described him as being "virilis," or manly.

Hence our own "virile," by way of the French word "viril," which the Romans took with them to the "tight little island" and which became incorporated in the spoken language by the aid of those Latinized Germans, the Normans.

Many women are developing the qualities of energy, physical prowess and bodily endurance commonly belonging to the "viril" or man. We have reached so far from the origins of words that it is not uncommon to hear of an athletic woman described as "virile." Such a use of the word is illogical, to say the least.

—A. J. HAN.

New York, July 7, 1921.